

4. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the beam path of the main light source (11) is divided by means of a beam splitter into a reflected-in image beam path (3) and a specimen illumination beam path (1).

5. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the brightness of the reflected-in image light source (18) is controlled electronically, but preferably in mechanically overwritable fashion.

6. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the light wavelength of the reflected-in image light source (18) is adjustable.

7. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the brightness of the reflected-in image is controllable by means of a shutter (19) and/or a diaphragm.

8. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the intensity of the reflected specimen light can be amplified, in particular by way of an additional light source or an electronically controlled residual light amplifier.

9. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein a reflective display (32) or an incident-light display, for example a D-ILA display (32), is provided for the reflected-in image instead of a transmitted-light display (21).

10. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 1, wherein a preferably controllable portion of the reflected specimen light can be directed via a separate beam path (3) onto the transmitted-light display or incident-light display, and the specimen can be imaged thereon, optionally in unsharp fashion.

12. (Amended) The device as defined in Claim 10, wherein an additional light source (18) can be superimposed into the display illumination beam path.

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